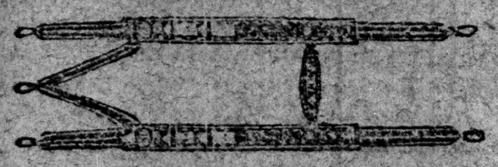
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1808. [No. 2201.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandsia, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 5 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of *Robert Alexander*, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of *NEGROES.*

☞ All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonky. d3w*

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter*,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, the 17th instant. at six o'clock, in the evening, on the premises, will be leased for one year—

The *Wharf* and *Warehouse*, occupied by Robert T. Hooe and Co. on the lower end of Duke-street, now belonging to the Corporation.

June 13. d5t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *REWARD.*

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,
TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,
THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 $ 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

COMMODORE BARRON'S DEFENCE.

[CONTINUED.]

The first occurrences in the order of time and in the specifications, are the communication by signal from one of the British squadron; the telegraphic communication between that ship and another; and the Leopard's getting under weigh. These appearances, says the accusation, indicated hostility.—A person unaccustomed to naval affairs, would certainly infer, from the solemnity with which these circumstances are urged as indications of an intended attack; that signals were rarely used between ships of the same squadron: and when used, that they could be perfectly understood by all observers—and the latter conclusion would derive great support from the testimony of Mr. Crane, who, probably from inadvertence, has stated, that the Leopard got under way by signal. What would be the surprize of such a person to be told, that the communication by signal is the ordinary mode of intercourse between distant vessels of the same squadron; and that scarcely an hour passes in which various signals are not made from the ship in which we now are to some of the numerous gun boats in our harbor? How much more would he be astonished when informed, that these signals are as incomprehensible without a book of explanations, as even the hieroglyphicks of Col. Burr, without the aid of Gen. Wilkinson's key?—All that could be inferred from the signal was, that something was to be communicated. But it seems, that, as the Leopard got under weigh after the signal, I ought to have inferred in the words of the charge, "the probability of an engagement"—Why so? If I had been permitted to conjecture the meaning of a signal which you, sirs, as naval officers, know it was impossible for me to comprehend, I should certainly have inferred that the signal was designed, not for the Leopard, which did get under weigh, but for the Melampus which remained at anchor. For the Leopard is not represented to have made an answering signal, which is always done in our service, and I believe in all others, by the ship to which the signal is addressed, while the Melampus did answer the signal, and engaged in a telegraphic communication with the commodore.

On this subject I will make but one more remark. There are very many reasons why the witnesses, viewing this circumstance in connection with the attack, should, at this day, attach more importance to that occurrence, than they did before the engagement. There are no reasons why they should attach less. Some of them, it will be remembered, viewed them through the magnified medium of anticipated attack. Yet what do they now say? Captain Gordon, Lieutenant Allen, Lieutenant Smith, the Master Brooke, and all the Midshipmen saw the signals; yet all acknowledge that they excited no suspicions. Mr Crane and Mr. Creighton alone deemed them indications of hostility.

But the Leopard it seems got under weigh when no vessel but the Chesapeake was in sight; carried but little sail; discovered no disposition speedily to leave the land; and the charge supposes that I should have inferred the probability of an engagement from those appearances; to this charge it would be a sufficient reply in the language of a poet:

"Trifles light as air, are to the jealous
confirmation strong
"As holy writ."

Nothing could have given these circumstances any importance, but a previous suspicion; it is notorious that, for many months antecedent to the sailing of the Chesapeake, a British squadron had rendezvoused in the Chesapeake Bay, watching the movements of certain French ships of war within our waters. It is also admitted that some one or other of these vessels were in the almost daily habit of quitting their anchorage, and going just without the Capes, as the most convenient place for intercepting vessels inward bound. It is universally known, that many inward bound vessels had been actually captured about this time, within sight of the shore. With these facts I was perfectly acquainted. Did they not furnish a much more reasonable and natural solution of these appearances, than the extravagant supposition that the ships of a nation, with whom we were in the strictest amity, which for many months had been enjoying the rights of hospitality within our waters, designed an attack upon our flag at our very threshold?

With respect to the evolutions of the two ships, the tacking, wearing, &c. I really know not how to notice them, because I cannot perceive their force and application, unless indeed they were resorted to by the secretary of the navy, as an ingenious devise to introduce before you the opinions of the court of enquiry. If he has promised himself, that this court will be influenced by that opinion, I am persuaded he knows not the characters of which it is composed. I believe this is the first occasion, in which, on the trial of an officer on specific charges, the detailed opinions of an enquiring court were exhibited against him.

It can be no apology for so dangerous an innovation, that it spared him the trouble of introducing them among the specifications.

The change of the Leopard's course was produced by the same circumstance, which caused the Chesapeake to brace sharp, to wit, the change of wind; she had before been standing to the S. E. and the wind coming from that quarter, she, of necessity, changed her course, and stood to the north eastward. The coincidence of movements, in the two ships, was a matter of necessity on the part of the Leopard, and therefore warranted no inference that she was watching my movements—Neither did it indicate any change of her original intentions to stand to the southward; because being near the shore, the course which she afterwards took, was the only one by which she could get off the land.

It is somewhat remarkable that it should be assigned as an indication of hostility that she manœuvred to keep the wind of the Chesapeake; when it appears that her gaining the wind arose from its accidental change. If it had continued at the point at which it was when she passed close round Cape Henry, or, on changing, had came from a different quarter than E. S. E. she would have been to leeward of the Chesapeake.

When the Chesapeake had gained an offing of 3 leagues from the land, she tacked and stood in shore to wait for the pilot boat—the Leopard thereupon also tacked and stood in. If the United States had been at war, such a movement in an unknown ship would certainly have excited suspicion in the mind of a vigilant officer. It would not then indeed have justified the inference stated in the charge, that "an engagement was probable," but it ought to have made him vigilant in examining his future movements. But surely it cannot be expected that such a movement in a ship known to belong to a nation in amity with us, a ship which had left our port within my view, ought to have excited the same suspicion. Her subsequent manœuvres were however calculated to dissipate every suspicion which such a movement could have excited in the most cautious mind. We stood in for the land, under easy sail, for half an hour; if an attack was designed we were no longer within the limits of the United States, and no respect for our jurisdiction restrained her operations. Instead of making sail to overtake us, before we had got near the land, she continued to follow us under easy sail. I have taken the statements of the lieutenants to be correct in relation to the manœuvres and movements of the two ships, for the purpose of shewing that their own representations of these manœuvres and movements, warranted no inference of hostility. You will find, however, that the pilot gives a very different account of the number, nature, and courses of these evolutions, and his particular situation gave him the best means of being correct. If you regard his statements, then it will necessarily follow that the inference of the lieutenants is incorrect.

I will not descend to reply to the imputation that I am guilty of misconduct, in not inferring the probability of an engagement from the circumstance of the Leopard's rounding to on the weather, instead of the leequarter of the Chesapeake. That mind must be already determined on my conviction which can draw an inference against me from that circumstance—All that the most scrupulous observer of nautical etiquette could infer would be the rudeness of captain Humphries, and the personal application even of this charge would have been diminished by the consideration that this, like many other sea honors, have been long arrogantly claimed by British ships.

As to her ports being tricied up, I affirm, in contradiction to what has been said by some of the witnesses, that this, so far from being unusual in two decked ships, is constantly the case in warm climates when the weather permits; it is essential to the health and comfort of the crew. All the ships lying at anchor, when the Leopard got under weigh, were in the same situation—It ought not to have excited my surprize that the Leopard being at anchor with her ports up, should not have taken them down immediately on quitting the Capes, as there was no necessity to do it. It is somewhat remarkable that altho' so much importance is now attached to this circumstance, no two of the witnesses agree as to the discovery of the fact so portentous of hostility and death—Let them, however, speak for themselves. Lieut. Crane says—"On the wind coming light and shifting, she stood off shore, no doubt to take advantage of a change of wind; a change took place and she shortened sail—Directly after she shortened sail, with her head off shore, I discovered her ports tricied up." Lieut. Allen says—"At a quarter past two we hauled up our courses, took in our top-gallant sails, and tacked in shore to wait for the pilot-boat—The Leopard immediately tacked in on the same tack with her former sail—she was then about a mile from us; a point and a half abaft the weather beam, and I discovered her lower ports open." Lieut. Creighton says—"After she hailed I discovered her lower ports tricied up."

"Mr Smith says—"Just before dinner, Mr. Brooke said to me that the Leopard's ports were tricied, and on looking I discovered it." Recollect, sirs, they dined at half past two, and the Leopard came down nearly at four—while Mr Brooke himself says that he did not discover it until she was within a quarter of a mile, and just before she hailed.

One of the specifications under the 2d charge states, that the Leopard approached under all the appearances of being prepared for action: These appearances are not stated, nor can I imagine what they were. The crew were not observed to be at quarters—The tompions were not discovered to be out, till after the British officer came on board; nor had the trainings of her guns, and the bustle among the marines, then been discovered—Some of these circumstances occurred when I was below with the British officer, and were unknown to me; others were not observed till after his departure.

Possibly it may be said, that although none of these appearances, separately considered, ought to have excited suspicion; yet their combined operation ought to have created a belief, that an attack was designed. To this I reply, that each circumstance being susceptible of an easy and natural solution, at the moment of its occurrence, it cannot be believed that their connection and dependence would then have occurred to me. Much less can it be imagined, that any inference, which might have been drawn from their combinaton would have outweighed the many obvious considerations which rendered such an attack in the greatest degree improbable. Against it, were opposed the recollection of numerous cases in which seamen had been demanded of our ships, and refused without hostility; a temper in the British councils more favorable then to the United States, than at any former period; the recent arrangement by a depending treaty of the differences between the United States and Great Britain; and above all; the daring extravagance of the act itself—As well might I have anticipated an attack in Hampton Roads.

I cannot but deem my situation peculiarly unfortunate, when it is imputed to me as a crime, that, for these trivial occurrences I did not infer the probability of an outrage, which the whole American nation has pronounced unprecedented in audacity, and which Great Britain herself has since disavowed.

One circumstance I ought not to pass unnoticed—capt. Gordon has stated, that, at table, I expressed my suspicions of the Leopard. I most solemnly affirm that I made no such communication. I could not have made it—I entertained no suspicion. He must have misconceived my expression—doctor Bullus and captain Hall were at table—neither of them heard it; and if expressed it could not have escaped their notice. That captain Hall did not hear it is proved, by his own oath—he moreover states what were my remarks, which are very different from those ascribed to me by captain Gordon. That doctor Bullus did not hare it, is proved by evidence less equivocal even than his own declaration—it cannot be imagined that, hearing such an expression of my suspicions, and being a witness of all that passed with the British officer, he would have been so unmindful of the safety of his wife and children, as to have left them on deck to the latest moment before the attack. Capt. Gordon's account of the conversation is indeed somewhat singular—he recollects no remarks which led to it, none which followed it; it produced no expression of similar suspicion from him, or any other person at table. None of those enquiries were made as to the extent and cause of my suspicions, which would have naturally grown out of such a communication. The remark he ascribes to me is insulated; cut off from every thing which preceded, or followed in conversation.

It seems difficult too to reconcile his subsequent conduct with this representation; leaving the cabin under a persuasion that I entertained suspicions of the movements of the Leopard, was it not to be expected that he would have examined the gun-deck, caused the lumber to be removed, and (to use the expressions of the regulations) "have the ship ready for an immediate engagement." And if my suspicions had not been so strongly expressed, as to have made these arrangements necessary, was it not to be expected that he would at least have watched the subsequent movements of the Leopard, that he might have ascertained the justness of my suspicions? Instead however of doing any of these things, which it would seem so natural for him to do, he acknowledges, that though constantly on deck, he did not even attend to the manœuvres of the Leopard.

The exhibition of the opinion of the court of enquiry as a part of the charges against me, imposes on me the cruel necessity, not only of justifying myself upon the facts which are now proved, but also against the inferences and opinions expressed by that court. Whether this mode of proceeding be either just or legal, the world will decide; in relation to such parts of that opinion as have produced the charge which I am now answering, the result will be very different from that which was probably anticipated; for you will perceive, sirs, that the court of enquiry have stated the various facts from the combination of which their opinion on this point was decided. If these facts did not warrant their inference, I ought not to suffer in your estimation from their opinion; if their inferences were correctly drawn unquestionably you cannot adopt a similar opinion, because many of the most prominent facts stated by them are not proved at this trial, and others are proved very differently from their statements of them; for example, the menace to take these men by force, and the conviction of the court that the *presumptive*, though not the positive evidence before them, proved my knowledge of that menace, are two of the greatest and most decisive facts from which they inferred my culpability in omitting to prepare for battle. But you have no evidence even of the reality of such a menace, much less of my knowledge of it.

I have purposely abstained from all comment on the details of evidence on these points; you will analize and compare them, and their disagreement cannot escape you; it is due however to justice and myself to make some general remarks on them. Fifteen or sixteen witnesses have been examined, all of them officers, all possessing the same means of observing the hostile appearances of the Leopard; a great majority of them declared that they had no suspicion of attack, until the order was given to go to quarters: they also declare that they heard no such suspicions expressed by others. One would imagine it almost impossible that those appearances could have been so decisive as some of the witnesses represent them, without producing at least an expression of it to some of the majority, if not its general communication through the ship.

Another thing is remarkable. The witnesses who have stated that they discerned the indication of unfriendly intentions in the Leopard, are, without any other exception but captain Gordon, the persons who originally prefered the accusation against me; and who have given a written pledge to the world to establish their charges—if I did not acknowledge my respect for some of these gentlemen, and my entire confidence in their honor and truth, I should conceal the opinion which I really entertain of them—but though I believe them honorable and just, I know them to be men: they are not exempt from the infirmities of our nature: it is not in human virtue to be indifferent to the result of a prosecution for the maintenance of which we are pledged to the world—there is a pride and egotism in the mind of man, which recoils from the imputation of convicted error.

In such a situation, our wishes are insensibly insinuated into our statements; and our own mind readily adopts that belief, which we are solicitous to create in others—this bias, which in honorable minds never fails to excite suspicion even over its own opinions, ought to induce you to receive the statements of those gentlemen with considerable allowance. This is the more necessary, when numerous persons having the same opportunities of observing the transaction; but under the influence of no such mental bias, have disclaimed the inferences which my accusers have advanced—it cannot be imputed to these other witnesses, that any bias, in my favor, has operated on their minds, to discolor their representations—to the rising, not the setting sun, are offered homage and adoration—it is before power and authority that the human mind stoops from its native dignity and independence, and crouches into sycophancy—I am stripped of all power; my accusers are continued in command over these witnesses—it may be said, however, that captain Gordon is not among the number of my pledged accusers—most true. A stronger motive operates upon him; the web of his destiny is interwoven with mine; my condemnation is the pledge of his acquittal; if it be not proved that the catastrophe resulted from my misconduct, the charge will inevitably revert to that officer; from whose neglect of previous discipline and arrangement the surrender flowed—his examination has unalterably fixed the connection between us—to the prosecution his inmost soul is cheerfully unfolded; to me, he is cold as death; and silent as the tomb. Every enquiry of the prosecution, tending to establish my guilt, he has readily answered; to me he refuses all information on points essential to my defence; to my enquiries, he replies that he is under prosecution, and is not bound to furnish evidence which may operate against himself; he urges this plea too sirs, with a full knowledge that the judge advocate is already in possession of his written evidence, on these very topics; his sensibility is indeed so very de

tate (not to say morbid) that he refuses give information beneficial to me, on ints in no degree connected with the arges against him; he has even refused acknowledge a letter, since proved to his own hand writing; so deep is the ception of his own danger, from my uittal. Surely, sirs, I have a right to pect, that with those evidences of the or of captain Gordon's mind towards Justice will apply those restric is statements, which his own lips o furnish.

There is always, sirs, a surer test of the fluence of motives upon men at a past me, than their present declarations; I an their conduct. The acts of men re- ain the imperishable and immutable mo- ments of their motives and impressions the moment of action; memory is at all mes an uncertain expositor of past im ressions. But on no occasion can it be ss relied on than in its narrative of im- ressions of distant date, when it is the nterest of the narrator to prove the exist nce of particular opinions at that time. such a narrative there is a perenial ource of honest error—the judgment rea- ily yields itself to the sophistry of the assions, and becomes a convert to their ects; it gladly persuades itself that these ferences were really made at a former me, which interest, experience and re ection, afterwards conspire to create.

In this case there is another obvious ause of error, from which no mind, how ver honorable and intelligent, can be en- irely secure. This affair, and all the cir- umstances relating to it, have been the to- ic of a thousand conversations among the witnesses; in this interchange of state- ments, inferences and opinions, each in- dividual imperceptibly incorporates the stocks of others into his own, and insensi- ly appropriates it to himself, until he finds impossible to discriminate between the original impressions of his own mind and he derivative conclusions of subsequent eflection or posterior information—I have ad occasion to give you a striking illustra- ion of this remark, in the statements of aptain Gordon. With this truth, thus ex- mplified before you, will you not take the onduct of these gentlemen when under the mmediate impulse of those occurrences, s the expositor of their impressions at that ime, rather than the representations now urnished by their memories? If you do, an you doubt that they did not then think an engagement probable?

[*To be continued.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *June 15.*

Lazaretto, June 14.—Arrived here ship Charlotte from Havanna, but last, 14 days rom New Providence; and the ship Ocean, captain Girdon, 42 days from Rotterdam, with thirty-one men belonging to three American vessels condemned by the French. Captain Girdon brings dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, whom he says, was still at Paris, for our government. There are below, schooner Ariadne, Skinner, Africa, 80 days, and schooner Sea flower from Porto Rico. The ship Cicero came to anchor at Newcastle on Monday last.

Arrived at the Lazaretto ship Charlotte, Douglas, Havanna, and 15 days from Nassau, sent in and liberated paying costs.

Also ship Ocean, Girdon, from Rotterdam, in ballast, having been permitted to sail, after casting lots with the masters of other American vessels, and bringing away the masters and most of the crews of ten American vessels detained under the Milan decree. Came north about and spoke nothing. Passenger, governor Rink, of St. Martins. The brig Sally, Brown, of this port, bound to Bordeaux, and sent in Plymouth, sailed for Rotterdam, was driven into Flushing by stress of weather, detained and sent to Antwerp. Letters from Paris to the fourteenth of April per the Ocean, state that the OSAGE was at L'Orient to sail in a few days for England; that in the case of the Edward, Madison, Charleston Packet, and another American vessel, boarded on their passage to France by British cruizers, a special report was ordered by the emperor, and that by a decree of the grand judge, dated 11th March (a copy of which we have seen) the cargoes of all the American vessels detained under the imperial decrees should be delivered to the consignees on board, to await the final decision, the valuation to be fixed by brokers chosen by the parties.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20 dlm

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

Mr. Snowden,

AMONG the cloths exhibited at Arlington on the first of May, was a piece made out of the silk of old garments, with a small proportion of cotton. It is well calculated for summer coats or vests, as you will observe by the sample herewith.

I was particularly pleased at seeing a handsome cloth made principally of a material generally supposed to be of no value; but have since been informed, that cloths of the same kind are made in different parts of Virginia.

Picking and carding old silk in the different Alms Houses of the United States would be profitable and agreeable employment for part of the poor; and well disposed citizens could not do better with cast off silk cloaths than to send them to such institutions

Infirm women and children could make themselves useful in picking them, who are incapable of doing other work.

The article of cow hair can also be manufactured by the poor and others to advantage as you will observe by the following valuable "Hint to Farmers," from the Richmond Enquirer.

I shall endeavor to get a sample of the cloth here described, and on receipt of it will send it to you for the inspection of those who may feel themselves interested in examining it.

Z.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

To the Editor of the ENQUIRER.

SIR,

EVERY day's experience contributes to the conviction of the people of this country, of the importance of as complete an independence on foreign supplies of every sort as possible, particularly in the line of cloathing. The article of wool is perhaps the only one in this respect that is wanting, even at this time, to render the planters and farmers of this country independent. But a general disposition seems to have taken placé throughout the country to increase this valuable staple, by greater attention to it. As a means however, of supplying the deficiency at present in some measure, it may be of service to state that cow hair may be converted by manufacture, to the most valuable purposes, by an admixture with wool or cotton The writer of this article has at this time in his house, specimens of this manufacture, which answers in the most comfortable manner, for bedding, blanketing and outside clothing of negroes, In the proportion of one part cotton or wool (the latter is preferable) and three parts hair—the warp in every instance wholly of cotton—the fibre of the hair being short, requires to be mixed with something of a longer fibre, and in the above proportion is carded with great facility—it costs us in the country one shilling per bushel, and requires soaking in water to take out the lime used by the tanners—it is then dryed and whipped in the sun, which renders it ready for carding. As the season will soon approach at which tanners will have the hair on hand, it will be the interest of every farmer who has not a sufficiency of wool for the cloathing of his family to supply himself with some of the hair.

Eastern Insurrection.

From Augusta, (Maine) *June 3.*

"Disturbances and alarm still continue to agitate this country. On Tuesday last, during the sitting of the supreme court, Sheriff Chandler notified the court that he had good reason to apprehend from the movement of the insurgents in the north east part of the country, that an attempt would be made to rescue Nathan Barlow, one of the insurgents who was in goal. The court directed the Sheriff to do his duty. General Chandler immediately called out the militia, composed of Captain Eastman's company of cavalry, Captain Vese's light infantry and part of Captain Thomas and Capt. Sinabeal Pitt's companies, together with a corps of Volunteers, in which several of the gentlemen of the bar entered the list. This precautionary measure frustrated the designs of these deluded people.—Thus much for the vote-gathering proclamation. It is however to be observed that the thinking part of these discontents are fast leaving their masked brethren since the change in the state legislature—They find their present friends have promised what they are not likely to perform.

"The S. J. court, (which commenced its session in this town last Tuesday) consists of the Hon. Chief Justice Parsons, Judges Thatcher, Parker and Sewall.

We hear that some of the West India merchants have fitted out a vessel of 36 guns, which is now cruising on our coast, for the purpose of taking small coasting vessels laden with provisions; that she takes the cargo, pays liberally for it, and permits the vessel to return. The Chesapeake, captain Decatur, is ordered to sea, for the purpose, it is said, of capturing the English vessel.

[*Wash. Fed.*

Mr. Smith appears not to credit the report of general Armstrong having left Paris, and says he has always been treated there with respect. This is not exactly correct. General Armstrong in some of his late dispatches, complains of disrespectful treatment by the French government, and suggests the probability of his being obliged to quit Paris. We think it probable, though by no means certain, that he has done so.

[*Ibid.*

The Monitor says there is a bargain driving between the Clintonians and Federalists on the subject of the presidential election It is not so. The federalists have too high a regard for their principles to bargain with either side. Were they disposed to enter into this kind of political traffic, they might obtain liberal terms from the Madisonians. Some of the leaders of that division, doubtful of their strength, have expressed a wish to compromise with the federalists, and a willingness to run Mr. King as vice president. We do not mean to state that any formal or authorized overtures have been made, but the idea has been suggested by two or three of Mr. Madison's influential friends.

[*Ibid.*

Our Members of Congress. In the Albany Register, we have the certificates of the proper officers, that the following persons are respectively elected by the greatest number of votes, returned to the secretary's office.

4th district	James Emott.
5th do.	Barent Gardenier.
6th do. (double)	Robt. Le Roy Livingston.
	Herman Knickerbacker.
7th do.	Killian K. Van Rensselaer.
9th do.	Thomas Sammons.
11th do.	Thomas R. Goold.
14th do.	Vincent Matthews.
1st do.	Ebenezer Sage.
2d do.	Gurdon S. Mumford.
	William Denning.
3d do.	Jonathan Fisk.
8th do.	John Thompson.
10th do.	John Nicholson.
12th do.	Erastus Root.
13th do.	Uri Tracy.
19th do.	Peter B Porter.

The eight first are federalists of the Old School. Of the remaining 9, we consider 3 as bitter democrats, 3 as moderate men, and 3 who will at least sometimes and perhaps altogether be found in the federal ranks. To speak of the whole in the lump, however, we should say, that there are 8 federalists and 9 democrats, of course, that in all political questions in Congress, the state of N. York will possess the right and dignity of *one vote.*

(*N. Y. E. Post.*)

From the Boston Gazette.

A PRESIDENT ON PAPER.

Messrs. Russell & Cutler,

Having lately seen many statements of the probable result of the next presidential election, some of which appear to me highly improbable, I beg leave to make another statement, to which every reader is left to attach what degree of correctness he pleases,

	Federal	Clinton	Madison.
New-Hampshire, general ticket, seven electors,	7		
Massachusetts, mode unfixed, 19 electors,	19		
R. Island, gen. ticket, 4 electors,	4		
Connecticut, by legislature, nine electors,	9		
Vermont, by legislature, 6 electors,	6		
New York, by legislature, nineteen electors,		19	
New Jersey gen. ticket, 8 electors,	8		
Pennsylvania gen. ticket, 20 electors,	20		
Delaware, by legislature, 3 electors,	3		
Maryland, by districts, 11 electors,	4	3	4
Virginia, by legislature or general ticket, 23 electors,			23
But if districts, 5 fed. 8 Clint. and 10 Mad.			
North Carolina, by districts, 14 electors,	6	8	5
South Carolina, by legislature, 10 electors,	10		
Georgia, by legislature, 6 electors,	6		
Kentucky, by districts, 8 electors,	2	3	3
Ohio, by districts, 3 electors,			3
Tennessee, by districts, 5 electors,	1	1	3
	105	29	41

Considering the change in public opinion since January, as manifested in the elections in this state, R. Island, N. York, and New Hampshire, and as expressed in writings and conversations of all parties in other parties in other states; but the democrats, one and all, protest that there has been no change, at all, at all in the public mind; only in the result of the elections!! Oh Lord, no; not the least change—oh! none at all—so it is not worth while to consider it. Well, set it down so——tell all the people they do like the embargo and all Jefferson's other anti-commercial and anti-agricultural measures; say, that they do not hurt this country in the least, but they have ruined all the rest of the world! and add, that the embargo is "a most popular measure." But, at the end of this year, compare the foregoing statement with the votes given for president. Possibly the number of federal votes will be 20 less, or 20 more than here stated; but the old 14 votes, of 1804, will certainly be trebled, at least in four years."

Go on Gentlemen. The following is extracted from *one* of our democratic papers, the *American Citizen*

"My opinion is," "that if Mr. Madison be elected, the external commerce of the United States will be annihilated, and that nothing short of a miracle can save the republican party from destruction."

The following is from *another* the *Public Advertiser.*

"*Mathematical Query* If *George Clinton* should succeed to the presidency by the aid of federalists, and in opposition to the wishes of the republican party, what will be the difference between his conduct and BURR'S?"

And the following from *another,* the *Baltimore Whig.*

"I am ashamed, sir, when I look into some of the papers on both sides. The American citizen and Public Advertiser, both printed at New York; the one arrayed on the side of Clinton, the other on that of Madison have absolutely violated all decorum, in advocating their respective causes" "When I behold democracy *degraded* by such advocates, I turn with disgust from party papers."

Comment we make none. Go on gentlemen. "When *honest* men fall out, *rogues* come by their right," saith the *toast.*

[*Evening Post.*

☞ ATTENTION.

THE MEMBERS composing captain *Deneale's* company, are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY 18th instant, at the Court House, precisely at seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Capt.
WM. DAWE, *Serg't.*

☞ NOTICE.

The Volunteers of the *Light Infantry Company,* are requested to meet at HODGKIN'S TAVERN, this evening, at half past seven o'clock.

June 17.

☞ *Alexandria Theatre.*

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on *Monday Evening, June 27,* and continue open every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Shreeve, Water-street,

A VARIETY OF

Houshold and Kitchen Furniture,

AND A

GIG AND HARNESS.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 17. dts

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens,* just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. 6S

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. M. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, theywill be found upon trial to answer the [illegible] will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Caston-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was so violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold, to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providential was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

WHEREAS *Tristram F. Jones* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the suit of Charles Worthington and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said *Tristram F. Jones* that on Monday, 20th inst. between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock at the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Tristram F. Jones*, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 13th day of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 13.

FROM LONDON.

GRAY AND HAMILTON,

TAILORS;

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its neighborhood, they have commenced the above business in all its branches, in the house adjoining Messieurs M'Knight and Stewart's store, on Royal-street. Those who honor them with their patronage, may depend on having their orders executed in the completest MODERN STYLE, and with dispatch.

N. B. All kinds of Ladies' Habits, Pelices, Spencers, Spanish and Marmaluke dresses, made to their order; Navy and Regimental Cloaths plain, laced or embroidered, according to the rank of the officer; or any kind of Hussar, Rifle, or Fancy Cloathing for balls, plays, &c.

June 15. eo 3t.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES: MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality: Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled.

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use: Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES: Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and [illegible] land Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti-candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)